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COUNTRY Spain  
SUBJECT 1. Efforts to End Monarchist Collaboration with Leftist Groups  
2. Plans to Integrate the Monarchist Movement  
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

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1. A group of rightist Monarchists, including the Duke of ALBA, Jose YLLAS, Mossia, Jose Maria PEFAN and other members of the aristocracy and of business and academic circles, totaling about 60, have written a letter to Don Juan requesting a major change in the Pretender's policy.

2. The following points were included in the letter:

a) That the accord signed by some Monarchists with Indalecio PRIETO was a mistake; that PRIETO has no political and moral standing in Spain. The writers ask Don Juan to disavow the accord and those who signed it.

b) That it is essential that Don Juan declare his acceptance of the national significance of 18 July 1936, since all groups who would provide a basis for a monarchy recognize the importance of the date; i.e., Army, Church, Monarchists, Christian Democrats, center and right republicans, Falangists and Regueros.

c) That it is essential that Don Juan support the youth who fought in the Nationalist ranks and who today are preponderant among the politically solvent people of Spain between the ages of 30 and 40.

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3. Former members of the Directorate of the Confederacion Española de Derechas Autónomas (CEDA) did not sign the document, [REDACTED] they expressed their agreement with its ideas. Jose AIZPU and CEA Secretary Germiniano CARRASCAL reportedly have coexpressed themselves in individual letters to Jose Maria GIL RO. LDC. 25X1X

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4. The document, [REDACTED] was under study by Don Juan and his advisors about mid-July 1950. [REDACTED] Pedro SAINZ Rodriguez had about decided to break his commitments with PRIETO, but that the Pretender, while recognizing that "the country rejects this collaboration," felt that he should have greater justification before disavowing the Monarchists who have collaborated with PRIETO.

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5. The letter referred to above is almost certainly the same letter which Don Juan as of the end of March 1960 seemed disposed to ignore, according to a Monarchist close to Jose PEMARTIN San Juan. The letter was attributed primarily to YAGUAS Messia, although the Duke of ALBA reportedly was one of the signers. ALBA, [REDACTED] had fallen out with YAGUAS Messia and was making no secret of his feeling that he had been duped. The Pretender's failure to answer the letter was interpreted by the PEMARTIN group as a reaffirmation of the group's authority. YAGUAS Messia, however, was continuing his campaign against collaboration with the left, accusing GIL ROBLES of allying himself with "assassins and traitors." This attack on GIL ROBLES reportedly was causing a split in CEDA ranks, since CARRASCAL was believed to have a strong hand in YAGUAS' activities. Jose RODRIGUEZ Solor, [REDACTED] the most capable of the young Cedistas, and Jose Maria MOUTAS Moras were forming an opposition to CARRASCAL.

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7. According to Pedro SAINZ Rodriguez, there was a noticeable shift of opinion on the part of many rightist Monarchists during March and April. Many of these Monarchists have come to realize that a split within the movement merely serves FRANCO'S purposes, and they have reached the point where they prefer to accept Don Juan, uncumbered as he is with the labor organizations, rather than continue in the present condition. SAINZ Rodriguez said that following their attempt in Rome\*\*\* to persuade the Pretender to drop collaboration with the left, rightist Monarchists sent representatives to Estoril to carry their point further. They were told point-blank that there was only one Monarchist movement, and that that movement included all Spaniards, right, center or left, excluding only known Communists; that the movement aimed at replacing the present political situation, wherein there are only victors and vanquished, with a situation in which there would be neither victors nor vanquished, but merely Spaniards, all on the same political plane. The rightists were given to understand that they were in no wise serving the Monarchist cause by making a distinction which the Pretender himself refused to recognize, and were told to bring themselves into line if they wished to be considered Monarchists at all. According to SAINZ Rodriguez, some of the visitors were visibly impressed by the Pretender's forceful presentation of his point of view.

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8. The PERARTIN group met with representatives of other (unspecified) Monarchist tendencies about mid-April to draft a document which would set forth the basis for the establishment of a central Monarchist organization embracing as many tendencies as possible. A copy of the document was taken to Estoril for submission to Don Juan by the Conde de FONTANAR, Francisco C RIVAJAL Xifre, who returned toward the end of April "agreeably surprised and impressed by Don Juan's attitude." Having secured Don Juan's approval, according to a member of the PERARTIN group, FONTANAR was proceeding to work out the details of the organization. Although he had no hope that all Monarchists without exception would accept the authority of the organization, he reportedly felt that Don Juan's general approval of the plan placed its opponents in a position, if not of rebellion, at least of disagreement with the Pretender.

9. The PERARTIN group felt that it had won a significant victory with the agreement of the other Monarchists consulted to identify themselves with its point of view regarding non-Monarchist organizations and how to deal with and convince such forces. The document which FONTANAR took to Estoril first pointed out the slight progress which the Monarchist cause had made and the necessity for serious and immediate consideration of the creation of an organization uniting all the Monarchist factions, for the creation of a propaganda system and for a method of financing Monarchist activity. The following proposals were made regarding the relationship of the Monarchist organization with groups "not encompassed within Monarchist limits":

- a) Attempts to integrate the traditionalist forces.
- b) Attempts to attract susceptible Falangists.
- c) Relations with leftist groups which recognize the Monarchist institution.
- d) Relations with mass groups not integrated within the Monarchist cause but with whom it is nevertheless necessary to consult, as factors worthy of being considered.

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10. General Antonio ARANDA Iata, enthusiastic about the prospects for the establishment of a centralized Monarchist organization, stated at the end of April that while the PERARTIN group should be the nucleus of such an organization, PERARTIN himself lacked followers of sufficient stature to give him strong prestige. ARANDA, therefore, was working to reinforce the PERARTIN group with other groups which while less active were composed of outstanding persons. His first attempt, which he said was proving fruitful, was with the group which he called liberals. He did not name the members of this group, but source comments that the name of the Conde de los ANDES generally is included in any mention of Monarchist liberals.

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